

FOLIO

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA STAFF BULLETIN

EDMONTON 7, ALBERTA

MAY 21, 1970

Francis Philip Galbraith

F. P. Galbraith, Chancellor of the University, died in Red Deer May 16, following a coronary attack. He was 73.

Dr. Galbraith was the University's eighth Chancellor and the first one to be resident outside of Edmonton or Calgary. His term of office as Chancellor was to have ended June 30 this year. He was elected to the position by the alumni in 1964, succeeding the late Judge L. Y. CAIRNS, and the day before

his death he presided over a Senate meeting to choose his own successor.

Dr. Galbraith was born at Guelph, Ontario, and came west with his parents in 1906, the following year settling in Red Deer where his father took over the local newspaper. He attended The University of Alberta from 1913 to 1915, when he enlisted in the Third University Company, Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, and went overseas,

where he served four years.

Except for eight years spent working in the United Kingdom between the wars, Dr. Galbraith has been on the staff of the *Red Deer Advocate* since 1920. He became publisher and editor upon his father's death in 1934 and remained in that capacity until his retirement as editor this spring. During his years as editor the *Advocate* grew from a prize-winning weekly to a bi-weekly, and finally, in March, 1960, to the thriving daily newspaper it is today. The files of the *Advocate* go back almost to the turn of the century and hold the most complete history extant of central Alberta.

Dr. Galbraith has served variously as Secretary and President of the Red Deer Board of Trade, twice as an Alderman of the city, as Chairman of the Red Deer District Planning Commission from its beginning in 1952 until 1958, and as President of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association. From 1948 to 1954 he served on the Senate of The University of Alberta.

In 1959 he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by The University of Alberta. In 1968 he was awarded the Canadian Centennial Medal.

University President MAX WYMAN said, "As Chancellor he sought quality and excellence in its instructors, buildings, and facilities."

Said JOHN DAUPHINEE of Toronto, general manager of The Canadian Press: "Dr. Galbraith exemplified the finest qualities of the Prairie pioneer. His vigor, friendship and dedication to high principles . . . were reflected in his full co-operation as a member of The Canadian Press for a decade."

Justice E. W. S. KANE of the Alberta Supreme Court, Appellate Division, and an old friend of Dr. Galbraith, said he "was a magnificent character in every sense of the word. In the newspaper business, and anything else he put his mind to, he was steady, honest, fair, and had a fine sense of the fitness of things."

Dr. Galbraith is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.



AT LEFT, F. P. Galbraith with U Thant, at the Diamond Jubilee Convocation, May 13, 1968.



The University's new Chancellor, Louis A. Desrochers. Behind him are portraits of his two immediate predecessors, the late L. Y. Cairns, who served from 1958 to 1964, and the late F. P. Galbraith, who was Chancellor from 1964 until his death last Saturday.

New Chancellor chosen

LOUIS A. DESROCHERS of Edmonton has been chosen as the new Chancellor of The University of Alberta succeeding the late F. P. GALBRAITH. Dr. Galbraith's term of office was to have expired June 30 this year.

Mr. Desrochers was nominated by a special Advisory Selection Committee and elected by the Senate at its meeting on Friday, May 15. He will take office on July 1 and be installed formally before Fall Convocation.

MAX WYMAN, President and Vice-Chancellor of the University, will assume the duties of Chancellor for the remainder of Dr. Galbraith's term and will preside over all four sessions of Spring Convocation.

Mr. Desrochers was born in Montreal in 1928 and moved to Jasper with his mother when he was eleven years old. He attended the Jesuit College in Edmonton and the Collège St. Jean until 1947. He received his BA from the University of Ottawa in 1949 and his LLB from The University of Alberta in 1952.

He was articled to S. H. McCUAIG (a long-time member of the Senate and son-in-law of A. C. RUTHERFORD, founder of the University), and in 1953 was admitted to the Alberta Bar. He is now a partner in the law firm McCuaig, McCuaig, Desrochers, Beckingham, and McDonald. He is also Director of L'Assurance-Vie Desjardins and, since 1957, Director of the French language radio station CHFA.

An experienced and prominent person in civic, provincial, and national affairs, Mr. Desrochers has been particularly active in University matters. He has been a member of the Board of Governors of The University of Alberta since 1964, and Vice-Chairman of the Board since 1966. In 1966-67 he was elected Honorary President of the Students' Union.

He has been closely involved with several other areas of public service as well. From 1959 to 1964 he was successively Treasurer,

Vice-President and President of the French Canadian Association of Alberta. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Edmonton Family Services Bureau from 1956 to 1962, and President of the Board during 1960-61. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Community Chest of Edmonton for two years. When the Northwest Territories Council was established in 1960, he was appointed to it and served until 1963. From 1966 to 1969 he was Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board of the Misericordia Hospital.

An avid supporter of the arts as a participant and an administrator, he has been a member of the Canada Council since 1968.

Mr. Desrochers is married and has one son and four daughters.

Briefs presented to the Worth Commission

The University's official submission to the Alberta Commission on Educational Planning consisted of two briefs, which were presented to the Commission last week. Both are reproduced in full below.

A brief dealing principally with academic matters was read by MAX WYMAN, the President, on behalf of the General Faculties Council. The second submission was from the Board of Governors and was presented by JOHN E. BRADLEY, Chairman of the Board. It considered communication, and operating and capital financing.

Chairman of the Commission is WALTER H. WORTH, formerly Vice-President for Campus Planning and Development of The University of Alberta. Other members are L. W. DOWNEY, L. K. HANEY, B. T. KEELER, H. KOLESAR, JUSTICE M. B. O'BYRNE, W. A. S. SMITH and A. R. STEIN. Administrative Officer to Dr. Worth is A. W. ANDERSON.

Submission from the General Faculties Council

INTRODUCTION

As requested by the Alberta Educational Planning Commission, General Faculties Council of the University of Alberta has, in four general areas of concern, attempted to define the major issues that will have to be considered in planning for the growth and development of higher education in Alberta. Because revision of the University's detailed plans for future development (Academic Plan 9) will not be completed for some months, and certainly not within the time limit for initial submissions to the Alberta Educational Planning Commission, emphasis is on issues and questions rather than recommendations and answers.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

The University of Alberta must develop along lines that will ensure a reasonable balance between the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences, on the one hand, and the professional faculties on the other. In order to prevent an imbalance on this campus, the Alberta Educational Planning Commission should recognize the need for developing methods of projecting growth in the professional faculties so that orderly development of new faculties at other universities will anticipate need while avoiding unnecessary or premature duplication of facilities which would result in a wasteful use of limited resources.

The announcement of a fourth university in the province recognizes the need for another Faculty of Education. It seems likely that, in the relatively near future, decisions will have to be made concerning such other professional areas as Business Administration and Engineering, and possibly Agriculture and Dentistry. The University of Alberta will not willingly accept a gradual trend towards becoming primarily a university of professional faculties.

The University of Alberta also wishes to

retain a reasonable balance of freshman, sophomore and senior students in the undergraduate programs. While it does now, and will in the future, admit students from junior colleges to senior programs, the University believes that the number of these students should continue to make up only a small proportion of our undergraduates.

The recent White Paper on post-secondary education in the province gives to undergraduate education an emphasis that appears to be at the expense of graduate programs as they now are and as they are likely to be in the future. While recognizing fully the claims of the undergraduate program, which is, after all, the foundation on which universities build, The University of Alberta is concerned that this emphasis not obscure the fact that there must be, in our provincial system, a continuing inter-action between undergraduate and graduate education if the kind of balance that is essential to a viable program of higher education is to be maintained. In this connection it should also be recognized that graduate students play a significant role in the instruction of undergraduates and that the existence of graduate programs is important in attracting high quality staff to the University.

There is, moreover, a very real likelihood that undergraduate education as the preparation of students to take their places in society will become increasingly adequate to meet the real needs of Canadian society even in the near future. What is now called graduate education must be expanded into the larger field of advanced education, by which is meant (1) the advanced training of specialists in established disciplines; (2) advanced training in new multidisciplinary areas that will serve the goals of Canadian society; (3) the advanced education of generalists who will be educated in breadth and in depth to bridge the gap in communication and understanding between the specialist and the layman; and (4)

continuing education for those engaged in the professions and threatened with obsolescence. Only by providing for all four kinds of advanced student can the universities hope to play their full role in helping to solve some of the major problems that beset us.

If in some of the universities of the province graduate and advanced education is to be limited, increased responsibilities in this vital area at The University of Alberta and The University of Calgary will have to be recognized. In the past the province has benefited greatly from people who have received advanced education at universities all over the world; and Alberta graduates have in turn often gone elsewhere. Education at this level cannot be conceived parochially. In the future Alberta must, through advanced education, continue to strengthen its intellectual resources and make its contribution to meet national and international needs. The University of Alberta, as the senior university in this province, will inevitably play an increasingly important role in this process, such that advanced education will undoubtedly increase in importance even after the University's enrolment reaches a defined ceiling.

CO-ORDINATION OF POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS

Co-ordination and articulation of the various post-secondary systems in the province will be necessary if the best use of resources is to be made in the development of post-secondary education, in the province as a whole and, more acutely, in particular regions: in the Edmonton area, for example, there will be two universities, at least one college and possibly more, an Institute of Technology, as well as other institutions offering some form of post-secondary education.

Some measure of control over the relationship between institutions should be developed, but it is suggested that these relationships should be governed by broad, general guidelines within which each type of institution can maintain and develop its own professional integrity and have freedom to fulfil its own purposes.

Since certain problems of co-ordination will need continuous attention, certain co-ordinating functions will have to be performed on a continuing basis:

- (a) Long-term studies of educational objectives, economic trends, manpower requirements, and program costs will be needed to enable priorities to be developed for allocation of resources among the various systems of post-secondary education.
- (b) With time, the educational purpose of a given institution may so expand as to overlap

the function of another. Regular reviews will be necessary to determine when such duplication, often desirable and to be encouraged for the sake of a particular body of students, is no longer justifiable in terms of available resources.

(c) Within particular local regions, special attention will have to be given to questions bearing on (i) admission requirements; (ii) transfer of students; (iii) shared use of such expensive resources as libraries, television, and computer facilities; (iv) institutional demands on the community as laboratory or resource material; and (v) the pooling of the resources and results of institutional research and planning.

While some of the co-ordination that is necessary may be carried out at the level of the Universities Commission, thought should be given to the kind of organization that would enable direct participation by and co-operation between institutions within a local region in dealing with such common problems as enrolment projections and the use of scarce resources. Without attempting to provide specific guidelines for the make-up of a co-ordinating body or bodies, the Alberta Educational Planning Commission should give serious consideration to the means by which these problems are to be solved.

DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

If educational opportunities are to be provided for all qualified students, then not only will provision have to be made for establishing additional professional faculties at other institutions but timely planning of additional facilities at existing universities will have to continue.

The problem of ensuring that qualified students gain admission is subject to two considerations: one is the extent to which the government will assist students in financing their education; the other, the extent to which the government will provide space for them by financing construction and operation as needed. The universities are best qualified to decide entrance requirements academically defined; but only the government, with its resources, can ensure that meeting such requirements will guarantee a student his place.

At The University of Alberta, Academic Plan 9 will chart future growth insofar as that can be foreseen; but, since we do not contemplate a permanent *status quo*, changes in programs will take place even after the 25,000 enrolment is reached. Over the years some programs will be phased out and replaced by others for which a need develops. The new fields of academic endeavor that will open up—some totally new, others as the result of interdisciplinary activity—

will require additions or modifications to existing buildings, equipment, and other special facilities, with accompanying changes elsewhere in the University community as the mix of students changes.

The development of additional facilities at the universities in Alberta should be carefully phased and determined after thorough consultation with all the universities in the light of: (a) overall provincial demand as defined by projected enrolments; (b) regional demand; and (c) the relative cost and efficiency (from the point of view of both university and student) of centralized and decentralized facilities.

We suggest that the Alberta Educational Planning Commission should explore alternative approaches to university education as it is at present conceived. Such alternative approaches might well be considered in the development of new universities and other kinds of institutions, which could, for example, be concerned with the special requirements of minority or disadvantaged groups, or cater to students whose interests might better be served by some structure other than that determined by the traditional faculties.

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION IN ALBERTA

Although the recent White Paper on "Post-Secondary Education until 1972" purports to be an interim guide to development in the immediate future, it inevitably raises questions about long-range goals that the community will want to consider before binding decisions are made. In the meantime, the goals as stated raise certain questions of implementation. Three in particular have major financial implications:

(a) All Albertans who are capable of benefiting from undergraduate education in one or another of Alberta's universities should be provided with the opportunity to do so.

(b) While university research and graduate study are important, first priority in university effort should be placed on undergraduate instruction, and professional instruction after the first degree.

(c) The government considers all fees charged by the universities should be maintained at their present level. Should these goals prevail after discussion and debate, the means by which they are to be achieved, in whole or in part, will have to be specified and not left out of consideration as they are in the White Paper.

Capital expenditure is of first concern. For some years, The University of Alberta has used Academic Plan 8 in distributing its capital, a plan in which the Donovan Smith space indices are incorporated. However,

neither the government nor the Universities Commission has accepted Academic Plan 8 as a basis for making grants. Instead, the government has made an allocation of \$185,000,000 for the provision of all university facilities and equipment in the province for a five-year period ending in 1972, without revealing the basis of the dollar allocation. It has not been possible for the universities to discover any relationship between the allocation in dollars and the numbers and types of students this money is supposed to accommodate. Meanwhile, although utilities, land, buildings and equipment take time to build or acquire, the universities have not been in a position to make long-range plans.

What is required is a government announcement of a long-range financial plan for capital expenditure on universities, a plan that will make possible the achievement of whatever goals are finally promulgated by the government, including, for example, the provision of such non-academic university facilities as residences and day-care centres—both of which ease the cost of education for out-of-town and married students. In turn, the Universities Commission in co-operation with the universities must translate such a financial plan into a long-range physical plan for the universities of Alberta. Without such a plan, the goals mentioned above will remain as paper goals, and universities will have great difficulty in doing the detailed planning by means of which they can be realized.

The second concern is the matter of increasing costs of operation brought about by three major developments:

(a) *Increasing Enrolments*. At the moment, university enrolments are increasing in Alberta at the rate of approximately 15 per cent per year. If exponential growth of this magnitude continues over the next five years—as it likely will in fact for three times that period in view of the ever-increasing percentage of students attending university—budgets will need to double during the five-year period for this reason alone.

(b) *Inflationary Factors*. Salaries comprise about 80 per cent of the total expenditures made by the three existing Alberta universities. Recent inflationary factors in the economy have required salary adjustments of approximately 7 per cent per year, which is equivalent to about 80 per cent \times 7 per cent = 5.6 per cent. Other inflationary factors add approximately 0.9 per cent, making a total of 6.5 per cent. This, coupled with a 15 per cent growth factor, implies increased expenditure in the order of 21.5 per cent, a rate of growth which would mean a doubling of university expenditures in four years. (During a period of rapid growth,

allowance must also be made for the effect of merit and promotion policies which require an even higher rate of growth in expenditures.) It is not our desire to rest our case on specific figures such as these, but by way of illustration to make clear our concern.

(c) *New or Revised Programs.* The White Paper implies that The University of Calgary will be a multiversity with most of the faculties and schools which now exist at The University of Alberta. This policy of duplication as it extends to Calgary and beyond will demand further increases of approximately 1 per cent to 3 per cent per year. Thus the total growth factor, taking into account increasing enrolments, increasing costs per student due to inflation, and the cost of providing for growth in the more costly areas such as medicine and agriculture, will be approximately 25 per cent. This percentage increase would triple university budgets every five years.

These then are the financial implications of the goals of the White Paper. The difficulties that will face the people of Alberta in reaching and maintaining them must not be minimized. It is nevertheless vital to realize that the universities in Alberta cannot, by themselves, cope with financial problems of this magnitude.

If expenditures are to increase by 25 per cent per year, and enrolments by 15 per cent, then the expenditure per student must increase by 8.7 per cent per year. Since the government grant covers only 83 per cent of expenditures, a policy of maintaining student fees at the present level implies that the government grant per student must increase by about 10.5 per cent per year.

Although it is of course possible to quarrel with the particular choice of individual growth factors involved, the principles of exponential growth remain unchanged. Whether university budgets are to double every four, five or six years is itself unimportant; these are only measures of the magnitude of financial support which the policies of the White Paper will require. The people of Alberta, through their government, must now decide whether they want the goals stated in the White Paper and whether they will give their support to them. They must also specify the periods of time during which the universities may plan to meet the growth involved. If support for the goals as stated is not forthcoming, then it will be important to determine how they are to be modified:

- by restricting enrolment growth at all levels
- by restricting enrolment growth in the most costly areas
- by lowering educational standards
- by raising tuition fees

—by some combination of these means.

The universities must then be advised about the policy to be followed so that they can plan effectively to provide the best educational program within the policy constraints that are set.

The nature of the vehicle or machinery which the government plans to use in order to deal with the financial requirements of the growth of institutions of higher education in Alberta is also of central importance. At the present time the Universities Commission, while originally created as a "buffer" between the universities and the

government, has become more an arm of the government than a buffer. If the Commission is adequately to represent higher education in Alberta it must develop a capable staff and become more oriented to the needs of the universities. The Commission, as presently constituted, has no representation from the universities themselves. What is required is a greater involvement of the universities in the Commission through some form of Board and Presidential representation on the Commission and possibly by University participation in the selection of a Board Chairman.

Submission from the Board of Governors

This submission to the Commission on Educational Planning comments on three areas in the government of universities in Alberta which are of particular concern to the Governors of The University of Alberta. It is known that a parallel submission is being submitted from the General Faculties Council of The University of Alberta on academic concerns. Therefore The Governors have limited themselves in this submission to the three matters of communication, operating financing, and capital financing. These are the areas which have required most attention from The Governors since 1966.

COMMUNICATION

The clearest trend in the development of the government of The University of Alberta in recent years has been recognition and implementation of the principle that those constituent groups of the university community which are affected by decisions must have an opportunity to share in the making of those decisions. This principle was established in 1966 with the addition of members of the faculty and the Senate to The Governors of The University of Alberta. It has since been confirmed by the addition of members of the Students' Union and the Graduate Students' Association. Each of these groups has an opportunity to see that all the facts which are relevant are considered in arriving at a decision on any matter.

This development in university government has worked to the greater effectiveness of all concerned at The University of Alberta. The Governors of The University of Alberta would recommend strongly that avenues of communication between the Board of Governors of each Alberta university and the Commission be similarly improved.

Prior to the establishment of the Commission in 1966 The Governors of The University of Alberta were the proponents

of the concept of a Commission. They strongly supported the idea of a body which would receive the views of the universities in the province on their needs and responsibilities, and would convey these ordered views to the government. It has not been clear to The Governors in recent years that this earlier hope for a Universities Commission has been achieved.

The Governors of The University of Alberta have no wish to be voting members of the Universities Commission; for The Governors wish to be free to press their point of view to the Commission as an independent body. But The Governors ask that, in general, decisions by the Universities Commission and the government be made after consultation with the universities, and that the reasons for the decisions should be announced. The Governors therefore recommend that the Commission on Educational Planning support a change in the concept of consultation by the Universities Commission. The Universities Act should provide that the Chairman of The Governors and the President of each university or their representatives should have the right to be present throughout each meeting of the Universities Commission as non-voting *ex officio* members.

The Governors of The University of Alberta see the Universities Commission playing in the future a greater role in university affairs in the province, provided that there is such open and regular consultation with the universities.

Two further points to which The Governors wish to draw attention as areas related to communication are first, the role of the Universities Co-ordinating Council, and second, the possible proliferation of university Senates in the province.

With regard to the first point, The Governors suggest that neither the function nor the

authority of the Universities Co-ordinating Council is clear, and that both should be reviewed.

The Governors' recollection is that the Universities Co-ordinating Council was intended to be the academic counterpart of the Universities Commission. In the opinion of The Governors of The University of Alberta the concept of a Co-ordinating Council should be rethought completely. They suggest that the Universities Commission might be asked to study the role of the Council and make recommendations.

With reference to the second point raised above, The Governors suggest that the function and authority of the university Senates should be considered by the Commission on Educational Planning. With the establishment of new universities and the statutory authorization of a Senate for each of them, The Governors ask whether this increasing number of Senates does not justify some reconsideration of the role and structure of university Senates in the province.

OPERATING GRANTS

Under present procedures the government, after receiving the recommendation of the Universities Commission, determines a grant per full-time student for the succeeding fiscal year. The actual amount of the total grant to the Commission is based on the number of full-time students enrolled at the universities in December of the fiscal year. This total is allocated to the universities on the basis of a formula involving so-called first-call grants and numbers of enrolment units at the three universities.

The Governors of The University of Alberta have concluded after four years of experience under this procedure that it is basically unsatisfactory as a means of determining the operating grant for each university, and recommend that the Commission make a thorough review of the present procedure and develop recommendations for some alternative procedure.

In our view the present procedure is unsatisfactory on the following counts:

- (a) The amounts which will be available to any one university for a given fiscal year are not known with any substantial degree of certainty until almost three-quarters of the fiscal period have elapsed.
- (b) The amounts that will be available for a given fiscal year may be increased or decreased substantially as a consequence of unexpectedly high or low enrolments at one or other of the universities. (Thus, even if one university were able to predict with reasonable accuracy its own enrolment, it could not thereby ensure that it would receive the amount on which its budget had

been based since this amount would be affected by the success or lack thereof of the other universities in predicting their enrolments.)

(c) There is no apparent relationship between the basis used by the government in determining the size of the grant per student and the method used by the Commission in allocating the total grant among the universities. The techniques recently developed by the Commission's staff for determining the amounts which should be recommended to the government did reflect the same basic factors which underly the method used by the Commission in allocating the funds among the universities. The Governors believe that the method of determining the government grant to the Universities Commission should be reviewed.

In view of the fact that a university must make commitments involving the major part of its expenditures well in advance of the time when actual enrolments can be determined, sound financial operation would seem to require that the grant be based on projected enrolment units rather than on actual full-time enrolments.

The Governors also believe that the initial cost of expensive new educational programs such as a new medical school or of a new campus should be funded separately in the form of specific grants through the Universities Commission.

Finally, we suggest that there should be a clarification of the government's policy regarding university fees and a recognition of the implications of this policy for university finances and the requirement for government support.

CAPITAL

Capital Expenditures. Capital Expenditures provide for three broad categories of facilities:

- (a) New classrooms, laboratories, office space and other supporting facilities for staff and students.
- (b) Non-instructional facilities such as housing, parking, food services, and space for non-instructional departments.
- (c) Annual requirements for equipment, furnishings, alterations and ground development.

If adequate resources in all of these areas are not available, the functions of the University suffer, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Requirements of The University of Alberta. In recent years, the University has fallen further and further behind in the provision of adequate space to cater for its rapidly increasing enrolments. In September 1969, the University had available 2.239 million net square feet; this was 40 per cent below

what was necessary to cater for its enrolments at that time. By the end of 1972, it is anticipated that 3.390 million net square feet of non-residential space will be available; however, the gap between space needs and space available will be even wider than in September 1969.

If the University is to level off at a total enrolment of 25,000 students, a further 2.1 million net square feet of non-residential space will be required beyond the computed 1972 figure. Hence, if an annual building rate of 400,000 net square feet, or four major buildings completed each year, can be maintained, it will still be 1978 before all instructional space required by the University can be provided.

Hence, beyond 1972, the levels of capital expenditure for new non-residential buildings should be greater than have obtained during the current five-year period if The University of Alberta's space needs are to be met within a reasonable period of time.

It is more difficult to estimate capital requirements for housing, food services, and parking space, in part because the nature of The University of Alberta with 25,000 students is still being determined, and also because of the uncertain effect of a new university in the Edmonton area. Preliminary estimates indicate the need for the provision of an additional 4,000 housing units, over 3,000 food service seats of various kinds, and four more parkades.

The University will require also an annual allocation of capital funds to provide for the on-going operation to cover such items as equipment development and replacement, furnishings, ground development, alterations, and maintenance. It is estimated that something in the order of \$8 to \$10 million per year (1970 dollars) will be required to service a university of 25,000 students.

No account has been taken in these estimates of the major costs of utilities and services for which, up to this point, provision has been made by separate funding.

Planning for a major building program, as outlined above, requires assurance of continuity over a considerable period of time. Individual building projects require a minimum of four years for planning and construction. A rolling five-year plan of available capital funds is essential if orderly and economic development is to take place.

It should be pointed out also that funds, for certain aspects of the university building program, notably student housing, are woefully inadequate at the present time. In addition to this, the method of annual allocation leaves so much uncertainty that it is difficult to plan economically to take advantage of the funds available.

Beyond the completion of the major building program for a university of 25,000 students, there will be need for further construction and hence capital funds. New programs, changing teaching methods, new technologies, and other developments will require the University to develop space requirements to fit a changing academic program. In some cases, this may mean modification of existing buildings, in others the construction of new buildings. In addition, increasing obsolescence of some buildings on campus may make complete replacement the most economical alternative.

Planning Procedures. The Governors of The University of Alberta endorse the principle that each university should be responsible for planning its own capital works program within broad guidelines established by the Universities Commission. It is accepted also that the allocation of capital funds should be based in the main on space deficits of the universities in relation to their total space needs. In this connection, however, the Universities Commission should develop guidelines that ensure reasonable comparability of building costs among institutions for similar building projects. In other words, The Governors wish to point out that an institution should not gain an advantage in the allocation of capital funds because it has planned and constructed buildings that are more expensive than need be.

On the general question of the development of guidelines, it is suggested that the Universities Commission, in co-operation with the universities, might develop its planning and research function so that it could give attention to such planning studies as the following:

- (a) Building costs
- (b) Space utilization
- (c) Performance specifications
- (d) Planning procedures
- (e) Space formulae and standards.

In this connection, steps should be taken to ensure the exchange and utilization of the wealth of information being developed by universities in the development of their space programs.

The Governors of The University of Alberta further question the need for the Capital Development Committee to examine particular building proposals since the Universities Commission can surely exercise adequate control in this respect and long delays are undesirable and expensive. If it is considered that the Capital Development Committee is necessary, then it is essential to a university that a particular capital works proposal be considered by the Universities Commission and the Capital Development Committee rapidly, and with adequate input as to the nature of the proposal.

CONCLUSION

The Governors of The University of Alberta submit these views to the Commission on Educational Planning as a summary of their experience since 1966, and on that basis recommend them to the attention of the Commission.

NRC GRANT FOR NEW INSTITUTE

The University of Alberta will receive a negotiated development grant of \$700,000 from the National Research Council of Canada to aid in the establishment of an Institute of Earth and Planetary Physics.

J. A. JACOBS, Killam Memorial Professor of Science, will be Director of the inter-disciplinary Institute. D. I. GOUGH, Professor of Physics, will be Associate Director, and K. D. HAGE, Professor of Geography, will be Acting Associate Director while Dr. Gough is on sabbatical leave next year.

The Institute will research three main areas: (1) physics of the solid earth, (2) meteorology and physics of the lower atmosphere, and (3) physics of the upper atmosphere and the outer environment of the earth.

The findings of the Institute, says Dr. Jacobs, will contribute to the understanding of such things as global pollution by adding to the knowledge of the physics of our environment.

The National Research Council development grants assist universities in developing new or inter-disciplinary research centres particularly in fields relevant to scientific, economic, and resource development in Canada.

MUSICAL COMEDY PREMIERE HELD HERE

One of Our Millionaires is Missing, a new musical comedy intended for performance on Broadway, opens in the Studio Theatre, Corbett Hall, on Thursday, May 21. The book is written by Ben Tarver, Associate Professor of Playwriting in the Department of Drama and author of several shows which have been performed on and off Broadway and in London. The music is composed by Marcia de Fren and the lyrics by Gloria Nissenon.

This is a trial performance of a work in progress and thus will play an important role in its development.

One of Our Millionaires is Missing will be presented by the Department of Drama May 21, 22, 23, 28, and 29 at the Studio Theatre, curtain time 8:30 p.m. Tickets (adults, \$2.50, students, \$1.50) are available from the Corbett Hall box office, phone 433-3265.

'COMMUNITY RELATIONS' OFFICES

Arrangements have been made recently for the four offices responsible for various aspects of community relations to report to D. G. TYNDALL, Vice-President (Finance and Administration).

At its last meeting, the Board of Governors accepted a recommendation from the President and from its *ad hoc* Committee on the Public Relations, Publications, Alumni, and Development Offices, that these four offices should all report to the Vice-President (Finance and Administration).

These departments will now conform with the principle established elsewhere in the University, that offices report through one of the vice-presidents, rather than directly to the President. Previously, the Public Relations and Alumni Offices were responsible to the President, the University Publications Office to the Provost and Executive Assistant to the President, and the Development Office to the Vice-President (Finance and Administration).

NOTICES

UNIVAC SYSTEMS SEMINAR

On May 21 a Major Systems Seminar will be offered to The University of Alberta by UNIVAC. Lectures are scheduled in room V120 of the Physical Sciences Complex, from 9 a.m. and at 3 p.m. Transportation will be provided to the Cambridge Building for viewing of the RJE and demonstration on the 1100 computer systems.

FOLIO

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON 7, ALBERTA

Published for the staff and other interested persons by the University Publications Office. Copyright 1970.

William Samis, *Editor*

Advisory Committee: E. D. Hodgson (*Acting Associate Dean of Graduate Studies*),
Aylmer A. Ryan (*Provost and Executive Assistant to the President*)

Staff: Jeanette Rothrock (*Assistant Editor*), Forrest Bard,
Gillian Butler, Norma Gutteridge, Frank Hale

EDITORIAL OFFICE: University Publications Office,
123 Administration Building, telephone 432-4991

DISTRIBUTION and mailing list enquiries: Public Relations Office
(Attention: Mrs. B. J. Lacroix), telephone 432-4201

Printed by the Printing Department
Photographic lab work by Technical Services

APL COURSE

A second APL course will be given in June by the Computing Centre. This is a free, non-credit course open to any student or staff member of the University. To register, contact the Computing Centre General Office, 654G General Services Building, telephone local 3975 or 4698. The course runs Monday to Friday for 4 weeks commencing Monday, June 1, from 1:30 to 3 p.m.

HEAT TRANSFER CONFERENCE

The University of Alberta will host the third Western Canadian Heat Transfer Conference to be held on campus during May 28 and 29. The conference, which is co-sponsored by the National Research Council and the Western Canadian Universities, is a biennial event devoted to a critical review and discussion of work in heat transfer throughout Western Canada. G. S. LOCK and G. SADLER, Associate Professors in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, will be conference chairman and local arrangements chairman respectively, and research papers will be presented by K. C. CHENG and J. D. DALE, also of the Department.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT SERIES

The Edmonton Chamber Music Society would like to increase the number of subscribers for its 1970-71 Subscription Concert Series. Starting October 14, six monthly concerts will be given and subscribers can attend all six for \$10 and receive one free guest ticket on request. A 10 per cent discount will be given on double memberships taken out before June 1. Full-time student subscriptions are available at \$4, and those for senior citizens (over 65) are \$5. Further information may be obtained from MRS. F. VITOVEC, 434-6970.

FREE RABIES VACCINATION

A recent study of the rabies situation in Canada by the Provincial Rabies Control Committee has indicated an increased possibility for the spread of this disease into Alberta. Therefore, this Committee has recommended that vaccine be made available to all high risk persons, that is persons whose occupation involves the handling of wild animals, dogs, and cats.

This vaccine is now available, free of charge, to all University personnel working with wild animals, dogs, and cats. Any person who is interested in receiving this vaccine should contact Laboratory Animal Services, local 3578, by May 31. Additional information is available through D. C. SECORD, local 3577.

PERSONAL NOTICES

Notices must reach the Editor by 9 a.m. the Friday prior to publication. They must be typed, and not exceed 35 words including heading.

FOR RENT—Partly furnished one-year-old, three-bedroom bungalow in Duggan area, 10 minutes from University. 1½ baths, refrigerator, washer dryer, double garage. For one or two years beginning any time after July 1. \$250 per month. 435-2396.

WANTED—Four-, five- or more bedroom house, preferably unfurnished. Possession August/September 1970 and for as long as possible. 439-5223 or 432-3563.

WANTED—Licensed passenger to share driving from Edmonton to Toronto first week in June—one way. 432-3471 or 488-4395 after 6.

FOR SALE—Seven-week old Labrador puppies for hunting dogs. Both grand-sires F.T. champions. 439-5333 (evenings).

FOR RENT—One-bedroom furnished suite, July to August, high-rise close to University. Pool, sauna, everything supplied. \$180 per month. Phone and parking extra. 439-4283, except weekends.

FOR RENT—Two-storey two-bedroom house, large living room, dining room, half garage. Responsibility for yard maintenance. \$165 per month, plus utilities. 433-9394 after 6, or 455-7141, local 266.

FOR RENT—Furnished four-bedroom semi-bungalow. Large, treed and fenced yard. Close to University. Available from June 1 to September 1. \$250 per month. 439-5275.

FOR RENT—Furnished two-bedroom apartment short walking distance from university. \$210 per month, or nearest offer. June 13 to August 31, or part thereof. 432-4245 or 439-8220.

FOR RENT—Fully furnished three-bedroom home. Fenced yard, garage, washer-dryer. June 20 to August 20. \$225 per month. 469-0967 (evenings).

WANTED TO RENT—Three-, four-bedroom house, unfurnished, preferably in the University area, for one to two years beginning July 1. 433-3631 (weekdays, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.)

FOR RENT—Furnished three-bedroom townhouse, Lord Byron Place, all electric appliances, finished basement. 1 July to 1 September. \$275 per month. 435-5367.

WANTED TO RENT—Doctoral candidate and family require three- or four-bedroom house for one or two years beginning September. 432-4991 (days).

WANTED TO RENT—From July or August for 2 years. Near schools and good transportation. Visiting faculty member. 432-4351.

WANTED TO RENT—Apartment or small house for Summer Session. Family of three. 466-8001. (evenings).

FOR SALE—Cottage on north shore of Hastings Lake (25 miles east of city) with one acre of land. Living room with open stone fireplace, two bedrooms, kitchen and veranda overlooking lake. \$4,500. Dr. Höhn. 432-3449, or 439-8354.

WANTED TO RENT—Two- or three-bedroom house for two or three years, from the end of August. 439-0101 (days).

WANTED—Babysitter for six-month-old boy. All day Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Prefer west of 109 Street and north of 81 avenue. 433-4068, Tuesday or Thursday, or evenings, weekends.

FOR SALE—Split-level house in Grandview. Three bedrooms, den, family room, games room, dark room, fireplace, two-car front drive garage. sunken patio and farm view. \$15,000 CTM. 434-5458.

FOR RENT—July, August and September. Owner's furnished home in University district. All modern conveniences, three bedrooms, extra basement rooms, garage, pleasant garden. \$175 plus utilities. Will consider June also. Mrs. Winch. 439-5202.

FOR RENT—Furnished house. Available from last week in June to the end of August. Located on a quiet crescent 10 minutes south of the University. Fenced yard, washer dryer. \$250 per month, including utilities. Dr. Frankelson, 434-1277, or 439-5911.

FOR SALE—Three-bedroom bungalow. One four-piece bath and one three-piece bath, broadloomed throughout, formal dining room, large landscaped lot. 432-5145 (day) or 699-8095 (evenings).

FOR SALE—Split-level house in Lansdowne, 1,750 square feet, large double garage, fenced and landscaped, four bedrooms, 2½ baths, large family room, fireplace, upstairs utility room, built-in dishwasher: \$41,500, with \$21,500 mortgage at 7¾%. 434-5579.

TO RENT—Furnished basement suite, 10941 - 88 Avenue, \$75 per month for 1 or 2 persons. Available June 1. 433-9361 after 5.

WANTED TO RENT—Professor requires three- four-bedroom unfurnished house. Can supply excellent references. 3648, 3966, or 489-3875.

FOR SALE—1962 Chrysler Saratoga, four-door; Underwood office typewriter; upright medium sized piano. 439-8361.

FOR RENT—One custom tent-trailer with crank-up hardtop, sleeps six; two fiberglass canoes (16 ft and 18 ft.) Evenings 5-7, 439-8361.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Room and board for summer near University for two male exchange students from Laval University. 432-3491 (days).

FOR RENT—July and August, two-bedroom furnished apartment with balcony. Lendrum. Near buses. Dr. Bower, 434-2369.

FOR RENT—Completely furnished 1-bedroom suite until 1 July, 1971. Utilities included. \$125/month. 439-8361.

WANTED—One female graduate student to share house with one other until the end of August, 1970. North side, private bedroom, \$60/month. Dorothy 454-8210 (evenings), 432-5270 (days).

FOR RENT—September 1 for 1 year, Laurier Drive, executive four bedroom, seven room, two-storey house. Two fireplaces, basic appliances and double garage. Maximum of 2 children. \$390 per month. 488-3602.

FOR SALE—Large asparagus fern in ornamental pot with stand. 433-2351.

POSITIONS VACANT

Applicants are sought for the following positions. The Personnel Office (Room 121, Administration Building) will provide further details to interested persons, who are asked not to approach the departments directly.

Clerk (\$261-317)—Educational Administration
Library Clerk I (\$261-\$317)—Extension Library
Clerk Typist II (\$302-\$368)—History; Civil Engineering; Anatomy; Student Awards
Clerk Steno I (\$274-\$333)—School of Library Science
Clerk Steno II (\$317-\$386)—Physical Education; Institutional Research
Clerk Steno III (\$368-\$447)—Zoology
Assistant Keypunch-Supervisor (\$425-\$517)
Extension Assistant (\$599-728)—Extension
Administrative Assistant (\$629-764)—Computing Center
Engineering Technician (\$470-\$571)—Mechanical Engineering
Assistant Herdsman (\$447-\$543)—Animal Science
Assistant Analyst (\$693-\$843)—Administrative Data Processing
Technical Assistant-Electrical (Open)—Physical Plant
Timetabling Clerk (\$470-\$571)—Office of the Registrar